

Disney's

# THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

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# Grapevine

Hi there!

Although it must be very annoying to have a name you don't like, it must be worse to have a name that's wrong! For example, crab-eater crabs do not eat crabs, magpie geese are not magpies but geese, and prairie dogs are really squirrels! So, the next time you're calling someone names, remember that if you can't be nice, at least get it right!

Kim

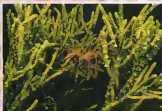
Write to:  
Kim,  
The Lion King,  
PO Box 1,  
Hawthorne, NSW 489.



## HARE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

This Arctic hare may look fine, but in fact he feels most unwell. When winter came, he grew a white coat to match the snow. Since then, he's found that the best food in the area is on this patch of ground where there isn't any snow. Now he sticks out like a wolf's dinner. He has to gulp down his food and scam, and it's giving him tummy trouble.

**PRESS CARD**  
Food & Drink  
Lionel



## HIDDEN BEAUTY

Has this leafy sea dragon caused a stir at any recent fashion shows? Has she shocked anyone or started any new trends? Not in fact, hardly anyone has even noticed her. With all those extra leafy bits on her body, she looks just like a clump of kelp. She says it's a great way to look, but I can't see why. In fact, I can't see her at all... or any of her friends!

**PRESS CARD**  
Style & Fashion  
Lionel



Michelle Roth,  
age 10

What do you use to  
eat an ocean in half?  
I know now!  
Hollie Rojas, age 10



## SUPER SUN SEEKER

Every now and then I am lucky enough to interview animals who live a life of great luxury. Last week I met an Arctic tern, a bird who enjoys two summers every year. I told her it must be wonderful to have about 100 much sunshine every year. "Actually, it's hard work," she replied, crossly. "When the summer finishes in the Arctic, I fly down to the Antarctic where the southern summer is just beginning. And later I fly all the way back again. It's a round trip of 26,000km!"

**PRESS CARD**  
Admire  
Antelope

## SIMBA'S LIFE

Simba is a little bit,  
Twice the size of a rat.  
Pumbaa and Timon are very nice.  
They think they live in paradise.  
Simba is very brave.  
He once went to an elephant's grave.  
Pumbaa and Timon love eating bugs.  
They also met a crocodile.  
Simba is a little bit of a  
Yet a friendly lion.  
Pumbaa is his mate.  
You might think he's a little strange.  
Scar is a huffy,  
And Nala is a wonderful daddy.  
Zazu has great big wings.  
He thinks Nala is a great thing.  
I didn't mention all the lions,  
Because Simba is the best in it.

Shirley Barr, age 9

W  
A  
T  
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H  
OUT FOR

There are six little frogs. Just like this one, hidden in this magazine. Can you find them all?



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A super swarm of bug  
stickers to go on to  
your poster!

1 million  
bug stickers to go on to  
your poster!  
1 million  
bug stickers to go on to  
your poster!

# THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN

## Scar's Reign

Scar summoned Sarabi: "Where's your hunting party? They're not doing their job," he growled. "There's no food. The herds have moved on. We must leave Pride Rock," she replied. "We're not going anywhere!" snarled the wicked lion. "If you were half the king Mufasa was..." began Sarabi, but she was interrupted. "I am ten times the king Mufasa was!" Scar roared, and he knocked her to the ground.



# SIMBA'S WORLD

THERE ARE NEARLY 1000 KINDS OF THESE SMALL, BRIGHTLY COLOURED FISH IN THE LAKES AND RIVERS OF AFRICA AND TROPICAL AMERICA. OVER 600 OF THEM LIVE IN THE GREAT LAKES OF EAST AFRICA.

## Cichlids

Cichlids (say 'sikhids') are small, often brightly coloured fish. They have one nostril (rather than the usual two) on each side of the head. Some are striped, others spotted or flecked. In the breeding season the males turn brilliant shades of orange, blue, green and yellow.

► **SHOW FISH**  
Members of the cichlid family are often chosen for aquariums because of their beautiful colour.



◀ **HAT LIPS**  
This cichlid can clamp its lips over a crevice and suck out the creature hiding in it.

### MIXED DIETS

Some cichlids are vegetarian, with sharp teeth that can cut through plant stems, or rasping teeth for scraping off algae from rocks. Others filter tiny plants from the water by using their gills as strainers. Many cichlids are carnivorous and have sharp teeth for pulling creatures from crevices or flattened teeth for crushing shells.

◀ **MOUTH WRESTLERS**  
These two males are fighting, mouth to mouth, over breeding territory.

### WATER RIGHTS

In the breeding season, most males claim a territory for themselves. They patrol this patch in their breeding colours, furiously waving their fins.



## GETTING READY TO MATE

Once a male cichlid has won himself a territory, he prepares a nest site. This is usually a hollow or a mound on the lake bed or a large stone, which he carefully cleans. Now he must win himself a female. Some males build mounds or craters in the sand — one group of blue cichlids make a whole city of these sandcastles on the bed of Lake Malawi. The females inspect the males' building works and eventually choose one of the builders as their mate.

Other males woo their females by doing a kind of dance, fanning their fins and wiggling their tail to impress them.



### A SANDCASTLE CITY

Some males spend up to two weeks building a huge sandcastle on the bottom of a lake. They hollow out the top to make a good spot for the female to lay her eggs.

### ▼ WATCHFUL EYES

After the eggs hatch, many kinds of cichlid parents still guard their young. They swim alongside the fry for at least two weeks.



### ▲ EGG TRICK

Some female mouth-brooders scoop up their eggs before they have been coated with sperm. The male then wiggles his spotted anal fin. Mistaking the spots for more of her eggs, the female opens her mouth and the male quickly fertilizes the eggs, which develop inside her mouth.

### ► OUT THEY GO

The female can hold up to 20 babies in her mouth. Once they are big enough to fend for themselves, she spits them out.



## EGGS

The females of some kinds of cichlids lay their eggs in the hollows or on the stones prepared for them by the males. Then the parents take it in turns to guard them, fanning the water with their fins so that the eggs receive plenty of oxygen and are kept free of bacteria.

Other cichlids are mouth brooders. This means that when the female lays the eggs and the male covers them with his sperm, one of the parents (usually the female) scoops up the eggs in their mouth and carries them around while they develop into small fish. This can take about ten days, during which time the parent is unable to feed.



## SIMBA SAYS

Those cichlids who protect their babies by keeping them in their mouth for over a week have a pretty hard time. Not only do they have to go without food, in some lakes they also have to watch out for ruder cichlids. These sneaky guys will run an egg carrier from below with their pointed jaw and then catch the eggs as they are regurgitated out.

### ◀ BACK IN

The mother carries on watching out for her young. While they are still small, she will suck them back into her mouth if she spots a predator.

**HAKUNA  
MATATA**  
NO WORRIES!

Simba the lion cub,  
Timon the meerkat and  
Pumbaa the warthog  
awoke to yet another  
glorious African morning.

"Ahh, this day reminds me of  
the time we first met up with you,  
little Simba," said Timon, lying on his  
back to soak up the  
sun, and sighing a  
contented sigh.  
"I remember it so  
clearly."

Leaping up, he  
began to tap dance  
in front of his  
friends. Then he  
burst into song:  
"When Pumbaa

and I saw vultures on the prowl, I soon  
learned 'em off with a great big  
GROOOOOWWWWWW!"

As he finished his song, Timon  
leapt on to Simba to show what a  
brave and mighty meerkat he'd been!

"Get off me!" giggled the still very  
young Simba, as Timon tickled him in  
his most ticklish spot. "Go on,  
get off! Or I'll scare you off

with a big growl, too! Rrrrrr!"

"Call that a growl?" chuckled Timon,  
rolling off his friend. "No wonder you  
needed my help to save you that day!"

Pumbaa looked over at Timon, a  
puzzled expression on his face.

"I know I can't usually remember  
what day it is," admitted Pumbaa (not  
that this was news  
to anyone else),  
"but I can  
remember that day  
quite clearly. 'cos it  
was the day I made  
a new best friend  
And you didn't  
scare those vultures  
away, Timon, I did!  
They were about to

take a nibble at Simba's ear, when I  
charged at them - like this!"

And before Timon could get out of  
the way, Pumbaa charged at him,  
knocking the surprised meerkat off his  
feet! Whummph!

"Ooooff!" gasped Timon, landing  
flat on his back. "All right! All right! So  
you might have helped - a bit - but  
who cares? It was both of us who



found Simba unconscious in the  
desert, and faster than you can say  
'Hakuna Matata', we had all become  
true and loyal, bestest buddies."

Timon looked up at the sun,  
which was rising high above the  
African plains, then he started  
counting on his fingers.

"And if my calculations are  
correct - which they are, 'cos I'm  
good at this sort of thing - it  
happened exactly three hundred and  
sixty-five sun cycles ago!" he  
exclaimed, looking at Simba. "And  
that means that today is the  
anniversary of you meeting us!"

Simba was rather pleased to hear  
this. "I've never had an anniversary  
before," he said. "And although I  
don't know what it is, or what you  
do with it, it feels... well, nice to  
have one!"

And with that, he went off  
for a stroll to practise his  
growling. One day, he was

determined to give the biggest growl  
ever heard on the African plains!

Meanwhile, Timon and Pumbaa  
had decided that Simba's special day  
should be celebrated in style.

"What we need," said Timon,  
"is a gift to give our bestest best  
buddy to show him how much he  
means to us!"

"Hmmm! A mud-cake would be  
good!" said Pumbaa, hungrily licking  
his lips.

Timon disagreed. "No, no! Simba  
would much rather have a... a..." He  
glanced up and noticed a large bird  
circling round in the air, searching  
for a tasty rodent to swoop down  
upon. "I know what Simba would  
really like," said Timon, "a kite!"

Now it was Pumbaa's turn to  
disagree. "Oh, no! A mud-cake is a  
much better idea!" he said, crossly.

"Kite!" said Timon.  
"Mud-cake!"  
"Kite!"



As usual, when Timon and Pumbaa couldn't agree, their argument soon became overheated, with much name-calling and rude gestures. So with both of them in a huff, they stormed off in different directions, Pumbaa to make his mud-cake, Timon to build his hut!

"Huh! That Timon—he always thinks he's right," Pumbaa grumbled to himself as he made his way to the nearest mud-hole. "But I know Simba would much rather have a mud-cake! They are dee-licious!"

Having found a suitable mud-hole, Pumbaa began to dig out the mud on to the dry land of the bank. Then, just for fun, he started to shovel out great globs of mud with his nose!

"A glob here, a glob there, and one more for luck!" he chuckled,

before decorating his creation with a specially selected sprig of grass. He then stepped back to admire the large, very wet, very sticky and very muddy mud-cake that he'd created.

"Hm!" Pumbaa slurped, licking his lips to catch a dribble of saliva that was running down his chin. "Simba's bound to be impressed. In fact, this mud-cake looks so tasty that I wouldn't mind eating it myself!"

However, fighting hard against the hunger pangs that were doing a dog-dance inside his stomach, Pumbaa decided instead to take a dip in the mud-hole to cool himself off.

"Yaaa-hooo!" he yelled, diving excitedly into the thick, gooey mud! "This is great!"

Unfortunately, in his hurry to get

into the mud, he hadn't spotted the muddy, bad-tempered hippo who was already occupying the hole. And the hippo was not at all happy to have a smelly, overweight warthog land SMACK! on top of his head!

With a loud roar, the hippo dived deep under the mud, then came up again, very fast and hard, slap-bang underneath the startled Pumbaa!

"Help!" squealed Pumbaa, as he was tossed high into the air before landing with a loud SPLAT!—right on top of his beautiful mud-cake!

"Oo-er!" thought Pumbaa, after picking himself up and finding that the mud-cake was now well and truly flattened. "A squashed mud-cake is no good to anyone!" So, to save wasting it, the goo-loving warthog decided to use what was

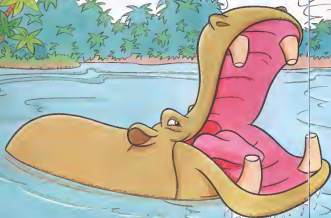
left of the mud-cake to roll about in! Meanwhile, Simba had returned from his stroll to find both Timon and Pumbaa missing.

"Huh! That rotten pair has gone off without me," he growled, feeling just a little hurt. "So much for us all celebrating my special day together!"

Simba sat sadly on the ground. He soon came to a horrible conclusion.

"If Timon and Pumbaa really have gone off without me, it must mean that they don't think of me as their special friend, at all!"

**NEXT WEEK** WILL TIMON AND PUMBAA FIND THE PERFECT PRESENT FOR SIMBA?



ZAZU'S

MAKE &amp; DO

## Chocolate Brownies

You'll love these – they're crispy on the outside and squidgy in the middle. Ask an adult to help you, as you'll need to use the cooker.

- 1** Ask an adult to turn on the oven at 180°C/350°F/Gas Mark 4. Cut a piece of greaseproof paper, about 5cm bigger than the tin. Spread a few drops of cooking oil over both sides of the paper, then line the tin with it.

- 2** Stand a small, heatproof bowl over a saucepan of hot water. Place the butter and broken-up chocolate in the bowl. When melted, stir together with a wooden spoon.

- 3** Pour the beaten eggs into a big mixing bowl. Add the sugar, flour and nuts. Mix with a wooden spoon.

- 4** Pour the melted chocolate mixture into the other ingredients. Mix together well, until the colour is even.

**YOU WILL NEED**

- 30g plain/milk chocolate
- 2 medium-sized eggs, beaten
- 175g soft brown sugar
- 65g butter
- 65g chopped nuts
- 65g self-raising flour
- greaseproof paper
- scissors, knife
- wooden spoon
- 20cm x 30cm baking tin
- mixing bowl
- saucepan
- small, heatproof bowl

## Forget Mud - Try Chocolate!

Let's face it, Pumba's idea for a mud cake would not make many mouths water – but these two easy chocolate recipes will! The truffles would make a great present, so there are also instructions for a clever gift box to put them in.

## Chocolate Truffles

These ingredients make about 20 truffles – but you can double the quantities to make more of them!

- 1** Put the cocoa powder, icing sugar, soft cheese and nuts into a big mixing bowl. Mix well with a wooden spoon.

- 2** Use your hands to roll teaspoonfuls of the mixture into walnut-sized balls. Gently roll them in chocolate flakes/strands until well coated. Or you can roll them in a mixture of cocoa powder and icing sugar.

- 3** Place each truffle in a paper sweet case. Find or make a gift box to put the truffles in – before you're tempted to eat them all yourself!

## YOU WILL NEED

- 50g cocoa powder
- 100g icing sugar
- 100g chopped nuts (optional)
- 200g soft/light cream cheese
- wooden spoon
- mixing bowl
- chocolate flakes/strands
- paper sweet cases



- 5** Gently pour the mixture into the lined baking tin. Smooth it out evenly with a knife. Ask an adult to put it in the oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

- 6** Leave the Brownies to cool in the tin, then lift them out carefully. Peel off the greaseproof paper, then cut them into squares and serve!



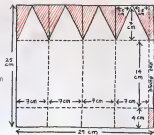


## Truffle Tower Box

This box is big enough for about 20 truffles – and it makes them look like a really ritzy gift!



**1** Copy the pattern (right) on to 25cm x 29cm of thin card. Score along all the dotted lines with a scissors' point. Cut away the six red-shaded parts. Cut three 4cm slots at the base to create flaps.



### YOU WILL NEED

25cm x 29cm thin white card  
stickers, coloured paper scraps  
ruler, pencil  
scissors  
glue  
coloured felt tips  
20cm piece of gift ribbon



**3** Fold the card into a square tower-shape. Spread glue along the gluing strip, then press the strip under the nearest edge, lining up the edges neatly.

**4** Interlock the four bottom flaps, as you would close a packing box. Push upwards in the centre of the bottom square – this locks the four sections together.



**5** Make little holes near each of the points of the box. Thread gift ribbon through them, as shown. Fill the box with truffles, then push the points together. Pull the gift ribbon tight and tie it in a bow.



## MATING TRICK

Although they look delicate, hangingflies are fearsome predators which grab their prey with their claw-like hind legs. When the male wants to mate, he plays a trick on the female – otherwise she might eat him!

It is the hangingfly breeding season on the edge of a forest in eastern Africa. A golden-brown male is looking for a mate. He spots a female hanging from a plant stalk, but he does not approach her yet. Instead, he dangles by his front legs from a nearby stem, waiting to make a surprise attack on any flying insect that comes his way.

After half an hour he is rewarded: a male fly flutters past. The hangingfly reaches forward his claw-like hind legs, grabs the fly and pierces it with his stinging mouthparts to paralyze it.

Now, he produces a strong, sweet smell that immediately attracts the female. She comes towards him and, as she gets closer, he offers her his food part. The female grabs the prey in her middle pair of legs, hanging by the front ones. She then speeds up the male's movements, and speeds to the ground. The male is now in a position to mate. The female is now in a position to eat him.

This harmless-looking hangingfly, dangling by its front legs from a grass stalk, is waiting patiently for another bug to come within grabbing distance of its hind legs. The victim could even be another hangingfly.







THIS IS THE SECOND SMALLEST OF THE WORLD'S SEVEN CONTINENTS. IT HAS A VAST PLAIN SWEEPING DIAGONALLY ACROSS IT, SEVERAL BIG MARSHES, MANY MOUNTAINS AND A LOT OF COASTLINE.



► Wild boars feed on fungi, bulbs, worms, frogs and mice. They also enjoy regular wallows in mud.



"Did you know  
that you're a  
know 'out'?"



Eastern Europe is made up mostly of an unbroken plain – if you were to travel across it, you would find that the landscape and weather change only very gradually from one area to another.

In western Europe, the changes come more quickly, because there is greater variety in the landscape. There are lowland plains, high mountain ranges, deep river valleys and wide stretches of moorland and marshland.

A traveller in Western Europe going from south to north would begin on the warm shores of the Mediterranean sea. Then he or she would rise into the snow-topped Alpine mountain range. Along the northern edge of these mountains lie plateaux and hills, beyond which the land flattens out and becomes the North European Plain.



A Europe sits above the African continent and is surrounded by a several seas and the Atlantic ocean.

◀ Moorland covers much of northern Europe. Here, purple heather flowers brighten the hills.

After a cold swim in the Baltic sea, the traveller emerges to climb through the forests and over the mountains of the Scandinavian peninsula and reaches, at last, the broken-up coastline of the far north.

In the distant past, most of Europe was covered with forest. Over thousands of years, people have cleared the forest to make way for their farms, towns and cities. The larger native animals, such as bears and wolves, have disappeared or retreated into what remains of the forests and into other remote regions. Smaller animals, such as voles, foxes, hedgehogs and hares, have been able to adapt to the changes.

▼ Much of Europe's Atlantic coastline is made up of dramatic cliffs that have been carved by the battering of waves.



Wild cats hunt  
at night for  
small mammals,  
birds and  
insects.





"What did the male deer say to his best friend?"  
"You're an excellent 'fallow'!"



Male stag beetles use their huge jaws in fights to decide who will mate with a certain female.



Y In the southern areas of Europe, plants have adapted to survive in the hot and dry environment.

Blue tits lay more eggs than almost any other bird. There may be up to 15 eggs in a clutch.



A Forests once covered much of Europe, but most of these were cut down during the last century.



Great spotted woodpeckers chipel into bark with their beaks and use their sticky tongues to lick out insects.

# FORESTS

Across northern parts of Europe, there is a thick band of dense evergreen forest. The most common trees here are those that produce seeds in cones, trees such as pines, spruces and firs that hang on to their needle-shaped leaves during the long winter months. Living among them are pine marten, long-eared owls and capercaillies.

Further south, there are woodlands of broadleaved trees such as oak, beech and chestnut. These are deciduous trees, their leaves change colour and die in the autumn, before falling to the ground. The forests are home to badgers, red foxes, wild boars, great spotted woodpeckers, pigeons, stag beetles and many other creatures.

# SCRUBLAND

In southern Europe, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the summers are long, hot and dry. Broadleaved trees do not thrive here. Instead there are evergreen trees with small, thick-skinned leaves, and large areas of scrubland with low woody shrubs.

These regions are home to porcupines, tortoises and vultures.



A Red squirrels feed on seeds, nuts and bark and are still common in many of Europe's forests.

Male fallow deer. Like all male deer, grow a new set of antlers each year and use them in fights over females.



the Volga, which is 3690km long and flows into the Caspian Sea.

# MOUNTAINS

There are many great mountain ranges in Europe, including the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Carpathians. The highest peak is Mont Blanc in the Alps, which is 4807m above sea level.

# PLAINS

Plains cover about half of Europe. They are never much higher than 300m above sea level and usually slope gently down towards the coast. The largest is the North European Plain. Most of this consists of farmland but there are also large marshes and, in the north-east, Europe's largest lakes, Ladoga and Onega. In the south-east there are steppes - treeless, grass-covered plains which become deserts near the Caspian sea.



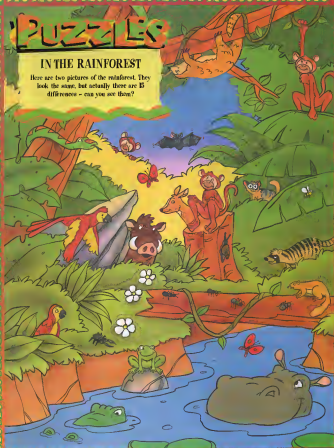
A The Alps are Europe's highest mountains and many of the peaks are still rising.



# PUZZLES

## IN THE RAINFOREST

Here are two pictures of the rainforest. They look the same, but actually there are 15 differences - can you see them?



# MORE PUZZLES

## RAINFOREST WORDSEARCH

Can you find 17 creatures of the rainforest in the grid? There is a list of them below, but try and do it first without looking at the list. Most of the creatures can be found on the previous page - can you see them?

Rainforest creatures:

ANI, BAI, BEE, BEETLE, BOAR, BUSHBABY, CIVET, CROCODILE, DEER, FROG, MONKEY, PANGOLIN, PARROT, SCAL, SNAKE, SOURDEA, TOUCAN.

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F	B	E	E	T	L	E	A	N	T
D	N	J	H	R	O	F	D	O	M
M	A	X	F	U	G	L	R	F	G
O	C	T	L	Y	N	R	X	O	E
B	U	S	H	B	A	B	Y	K	G
C	O	I	S	P	P	E	A	U	Q
I	T	Z	W	J	K	N	R	N	S
V	L	I	A	N	S	A	H	F	J
E	C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E
T	H	M	U	B	V	T	W	Z	P

## BIRD MATES

Some of these birds have a mate just like them - can you find the birds with mates?

## JOKE'S ON YOU!

Find the answer to the bird's joke by writing down the first letter of each picture in the grid below. The letters spell out the answer.

Why is the letter A like a flower?



## RAINFOREST CREATURES

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As Leopard and Hyena disappeared into the forest, Anansi and Lizard fell on the crocodile and ate it all. They then went and hid in the trees, in different places. When Leopard and Hyena returned and saw that there was nothing left to eat, they were thunderously angry. "We are going to find those two and punish them," roared Leopard. "We won't stop searching until we find them."

And that is what they did.

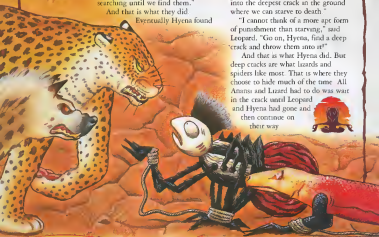
Eventually Hyena found

Lizard and Leopard found Anansi. The two were tied up until Leopard had decided what to do with them.

All of a sudden, the bound Anansi threw himself before Leopard, crying out, "Oh how foolish I have been! And what a wicked pair we are to take all your food. How can we make amends? We have to have a dire punishment. Why don't you throw Lizard and me into the deepest crack in the ground where we can starve to death?"

"I cannot think of a more apt form of punishment than starving," said Leopard. "Go on, Hyena, find a deep crack and throw them into it!"

And that is what Hyena did. But deep cracks are what lizards and spiders like most. That is where they choose to hide much of the time. All Anansi and Lizard had to do was wait in the crack until Leopard and Hyena had gone and then continue on their way.



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## PUZZLE ANSWERS

**IN THE MARGINS:** Think for the difference.



**End notes:**

A = 5, B = 1

C = 10, D = 1

E = 10, F = 10

G = 10, H = 10

I = 10, J = 10

K = 10, L = 10

M = 10, N = 10

O = 10, P = 10

Q = 10, R = 10

S = 10, T = 10

U = 10, V = 10

W = 10, X = 10

Y = 10, Z = 10